

Vive La France

By OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

THE land of sunshine and of song!
Her name your hearts divine;
To her the banquet's vows belong
Whose breasts have poured its wine;
Our trusty friend, our true ally
Through varied change and chance;
So, fill your flashing goblets high,
I give you, VIVE LA FRANCE!

Above our hosts in triple folds
The selfsame colors spread,
Where Valor's faithful arm upholds
The blue, the white, the red;
Alike each nation's glittering crest
Reflects the morning's glance,
Twin eagles, soaring east and west:
Once more, then, VIVE LA FRANCE!

Sister in trial! who shall count
Thy generous friendship's claim,
Whose blood ran mingling in the fount
That gave our land its name,
'Till Yorktown saw in blended line
Our conquering arms advance,
And Victory's double garlands twine
Our banners! VIVE LA FRANCE!

O land of heroes! in our need
One gift from heaven we crave
To stanch these wounds that bravely bleed—
The wise to lead the brave!
Call back one captain of thy past
From glory's marble trance,
Whose name shall be a bugle blast
To rouse us! VIVE LA FRANCE!



The statue of Lafayette, presented to France in 1900 by the school children of America, stands in the court of the Louvre. It is the work of the sculptor Barlet.

Lafayette's Name Honored by All Free Men

SEPTEMBER 6th is the 107th anniversary of the birth of the great French soldier who was America's friend in her hour of need.

Lafayette was a mere boy of twenty when he left his young wife in France and at his own expense came to this country and presented himself to congress and offered his services where they would be best suited for the cause in hand.

Lafayette received his first impressions of the American struggle for liberty while he was stationed at Metz. Undoubtedly he was led to apply to the American commissioners at Paris, among whom was Franklin, through his recollection of the loss of Canada to France. It was at the same time that he, an aristocrat, began to understand the common people. Certainly from the first moment of his landing in America until the end of his days he was most democratic in his dealings with all men.

When he appeared before Franklin and Deane and desired to offer his sword to America he was dissuaded. He was told that, in the first place, there was no ship to take him, and to that he answered that he would charter a vessel himself and at the same time supply it and also take any communications the commissioners had for America.

Won Commissioners' Sanction.
There was no other answer to a persevering, courageous and generous young soldier than to accept his offer. He gladly embraced the opportunity to lend his aid and also invited several other dashing young Frenchmen to accompany him.

He was as good as his word, and in due time he and his ship arrived on this side of the Atlantic. Congress read with interest his recommendations from Franklin, and they agreed to the single proviso in his offer, which was that he, on account of his position, was to receive the commission as a general officer and he was to be free to answer any summons of his king. But at the same time he stipulated that he was to serve without any emolument.

It was about the middle of April, 1777, that the young nobleman arrived in South Carolina, and it was in July that congress gave him his commission as major general, although he was then some weeks less than twenty years of age.

Placed under the personal care of Washington, the great commander in chief soon became attached to the young officer. The feeling of admiration was mutual, and Lafayette until the day of his death regarded his mentor and friend as the greatest American.

Gladly Gave His Services.
From the first he was convinced of the justice of the American cause, and he fought for it as if it were his

own. He not only served without pay, but actually lent assistance to the struggling colonies out of his own private means. In all, he advanced about \$140,000 to the American cause, and in those days that was an immense sum of money.

Less than two months from the day he received his commission he was in command of a body of troops in the army that engaged the British at the battle of the Brandywine. The Americans numbered in all about 11,000 effective troops, although their total number was about 15,000, while the British confronted them with an army of 18,000 trained men.

Then, on September 11, 1777, when he had just passed his twentieth birthday, young Lafayette, a tall stripling,



1757—LAFAYETTE—1834.

received his baptism of fire. He received more than that, for one of his legs was so badly wounded by a bullet that he had to be carried to Bethlehem, where he lay for weeks, attended tenderly by the Moravian sisters.

For a time Lafayette was under General Sullivan, and he saw much hard service. When the Rhode Island campaign was drawing to a close and D'Estering's fleet and 4,000 French troops were withdrawn, it became evident to those who thought on the subject that the patriot army was in a sad quandary. It needed supplies and it needed assistance in men, and it needed the alliance of a powerful nation. It was true that the badly clothed and sadly supplied little straggling army of the colonists could hold out for a long time; but it was evident that help was needed if a peace was to be signed that would guarantee their liberty.

Lafayette was one of those who saw that the patriots must have help. He had been absent from home and his young wife for two years, and he asked for a leave of absence to visit France. Toward the end of the year 1778 he returned home and congress, although

it was poor in resources, did prove its gratitude by ordering Franklin, the American envoy in France, to have a sword made and presented to the distinguished young soldier.

Made Victory Sure.
Lafayette returned again, and this time France sent over an army and what was more valuable, a fleet to co-operate with it, and with these new forces in the field against her the British began the final chapter of the war.

After the war Lafayette visited the United States and was everywhere received with welcoming hands.

Toward the evening of his life the great Frenchman was in need, having lost his property and having been otherwise deprived of his patrimony. It was at this time that congress voted him money and lands, which he sold for \$100,000, and at the same time invited him to revisit the scene of his youthful victories.

His tour of the country lasted four teen months, during which period he visited each of the then twenty-four states, and in every town and city he was the object of a splendid welcome.

He died in France in 1834 and there was general mourning and many tributes to his memory in the United States.

The present war has caused his name to be illumined again, for once more France and America are fighting a common foe, but this time the country which France helped to free is returning to assist her in freeing the world for democracy.

Lafayette True Republican.

The republicanism of Lafayette astonished two continents in his day and set the chancelleries of Europe by the ears. It abides still as an inspiration to the world in these days of the Battle for Liberty. The man represented in his youth the struggle for the highest ideals of our country and in his maturer years he became an embodiment of the struggle against the greed of the Hun. The hero of Brandywine, whose vision was prophetic, was also the foe of Prussian militarism. As the "Prisoner of Olmutz" his spirit was not broken when he came to us after having suffered the indignities and cruelties heaped upon him by the Teuton. Were he living now he would be as ardent against the Hohenzollerns as he was against George III of Hanover.

Whole World Turns to America.

In the providence of God and by the light of our loyalty toward the original convictions of liberty and humanity upon which we have founded we are today with garnered wisdom and with stored wealth and with disciplined strength standing in the vortex of universal waters as at once the lighthouse of hope and the anchor of liberty for all the world.

Paying Nation's Debt to France.

Nearly a century and a half have passed since France and America last fought side by side. It is inspiring to any American to realize that we are now paying—in part at least—the debt we owe to this glorious people who sent Lafayette when we sorely needed him.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

DOG HEROINE.

"There was a dog," said Daddy, "who never deserted her master and when both thought they would have to give up the other something happened to save them for each other."

"The dog was named Stick To It. That may seem to be a very funny name for a dog, but just the same it was a very suitable name."

"Stick To It was called for short Stick, and for many months she followed her master through all sorts of dangers and battles and troubles. When great guns roared Stick's ears only went up all the straighter and she watched her master, or sometimes carried messages for him."

"And so she received the name Stick To It, for nothing was too dreadful for this plucky, brave fox terrier. She was willing to stand anything her master had to stand, and she understood, too, in her dog way, that a great many hard things had to be stood and suffered for the sake of things which made people and children and nations and even dogs happy!"

"One day her master was hurt. Oh, how Stick felt. She did all she could and was the greatest comfort in the world. When her master's companions had other things to look after—for they had had to leave the master for the time being in a hospital to get well, Stick was always by his side. A little companion and comrade was Stick, in danger or in trouble, and too in the happy days they had known and which they would know again."

"But they went back again where the great guns roared and again Stick's master was hurt—not badly—but he had to leave to be taken to a hospital, and this time Stick was hurt too."

"Poor Stick was so lonely at first without her master and the master so lonely without Stick that when



"Stick To It, You're Rightly Named."

Stick's injuries were better she was allowed to spend the days with her master, and at night to sleep on the end of his bed.

"And so after a time they both got well again—but the doctors said they had both been brave and had won great distinctions and now they must rest and go home again."

"How happy they were to still have each other—the master and the faithful dog and somehow they both felt better for having risked great dangers—they felt a great deal better."

"It was not long after that when a little girl fell into a narrow river in a part which was way above her head. And Stick went in after her."

Stick's master had gone off to town for that day, and Stick was alone. Oh, what a time she had trying to pull out the little girl. She was so frightened that she tried to pull Stick under the water with her.

"And many a time Stick thought there was no hope for either of them, when at last she got hold of her shoulder with her good strong teeth so that the child couldn't get hold of her, and she swam with all her might and main to the shore."

"It wasn't a long distance, but oh what a struggle Stick had!"

"When the little girl got over her fear and her excitement she told everyone about Stick and how she had struggled when she had been so frightened and had tried to drown them both."

No one was surprised, for they knew Stick was the brave dog of the brave master. But just the same Stick later on received a medal which she wore on her collar."

"That didn't mean so much to her, but what did mean a great deal to her was when her master held her little brown and black head between his two big hands and said, with a strange sound in his voice that was very much like a child's voice when there was going to be funny watery tears afterwards: 'Stick To It, you're rightly named. You'd stick to anything to save anybody's life. And you're the best, pluckiest, bravest little dog in all the world!'"

"And oh, how happy Stick To It was, for when she was called by her full name she knew that her master was especially proud and pleased with her."

"So Stick To It became very justly a real dog heroine!"

"I Is" Was Good.

"I is," began a small student. "I am," promptly corrected the teacher. "I am the ninth letter of the alphabet," finished the boy.—Boy's Life.

Know How to Use Facts.

Simply to know facts isn't wisdom; we are not wise until we know how to use facts.

The Housewife and the War

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

CAN—ALL WHO CAN CAN!



This Ordinary Wash Boiler, With a Wooden False Bottom, Is Good Enough for Successful Home Canning.

MAKING SUCCESS AS HOME CANNER

Department of Agriculture Reduces Essential Principles to Simple Terms.

FULL INFORMATION ON WORK

Small Children, Grandfathers and Grandmothers May Be Efficient Soldiers in Service of Nation by Assisting.

Anybody who can do good housework and who will make a serious effort to master some essential details can be a successful home canner.

Of course, good sense and more than ordinary care must be exercised, and certain definitely demonstrated principles must be adhered to.

It is not necessary to discuss those principles here. The United States department of agriculture has reduced them to simple terms and printed them in plain language. Full printed information on canning may be had from the department of agriculture by any who care to ask for it—both general information and specific information on particular fruits and vegetables. In addition to that, the department of agriculture has an army of home demonstrators, experts in canning, who are anxious to give practical, first-hand instruction, and one of whom is within reach of practically every housewife in the United States.

Operation and Equipment.

The operation is simple. Means of instruction are adequate and easily available. The equipment is neither expensive nor hard to find. An ordinary wash boiler with some strips of board at the bottom is as good a canning boiler as can be found. There is no equipment required in canning beyond the ordinary articles to be found in the average household.

The things that must not be so readily dismissed is the duty of everybody to see to it that all fruits and vegetables not required for immediate use shall be canned and carried over into the winter, to increase the food supply of a world that, for some time to come, cannot be very far from the verge of hunger.

There is, as everybody knows, a shortage of available labor for food production. All people cannot do all the kinds of labor that are necessary to produce food. But here is an opportunity for those who cannot plant and plow, harvest and gather into the garner—an opportunity to make available large quantities of as good food as there is in the world.

Housewife as Director.

Probably the housewife, in most cases, will have to be the director of the canning operations. But, in most cases, she will not have to do all, or even the greater part, of the labor. In most of the processes of canning, boys and girls—even comparatively small boys and girls—can be efficient helpers. Old persons—grandmothers who have ceased to be active heads of houses and grandfathers who have long since retired from business—can do excellent work in helping along the canning operations—can render as real and as efficient service to the nation as their stalwart sons who are growing food crops or making munitions of war or building ships.

Club in Every Home.

There might very well be a canning club in every house. In a few cases, of course, the club must consist just of the husband and the wife. But, in the great majority of cases there will be a large membership—some boys and girls, a grandmother or a grandfather, or both. And it could be made a mighty interesting organization, because, in the first place, it would be a military organization fighting for the freedom of the world. Think of it! Mother as the general in command, directing a campaign against the kaiser, and all the other members of the family constituting units in the army, each with a particular and important duty. A thousand times you have wished that you could have fought beside grandpa when he was a soldier in a great war. Here is the chance. Three generations fighting shoulder to shoulder on the right side of the greatest war the world has ever seen!

MORE CANNED GOODS

First Step—Get jars and tops, clean them, and have them ready for use.

Second Step—Have new rubber rings ready to put the seal on your canned products.

Third Step—Conveniently arrange canning outfit and other equipment.

A determination to save food and help your country, coupled with a plentiful supply of fresh vegetables and fruits, if carefully managed by safe and sanitary methods, will give results that are successful and satisfying.

Bulletins containing directions for canning, preserving, jelly making, drying and other conserving methods will be sent free on request to the United States department of agriculture, Washington.

Practical Cannergrams.

Get down to cases—cases of home-canned products.

A row of filled preserving jars is a good defense against winter.

Sterilized, sealed, saved—the three "S's" of home canning.

S. O. S.—Sterilize on stove—another way of saying "boil those jars of fruits and vegetables so they will keep perfectly."

The useful life of a preserving jar—filled in summer, ready by fall, emptied in winter—hungry to save more food next spring and summer.

A wooden false bottom in a home-canning outfit is a raft that keeps lots of perishable food from being lost.

An all-round good thing for the nation—a rubber ring on a preserving jar.

A fourth floor apartment is a fine place to produce a canned garden.

Persons of every level should can, the family in the top flat as well as the dweller in the bungalow.

You don't need even a foot of earth to raise a canned garden—in fact the less dirt the better in home canning.

The colors of those jars of canned and preserved products put a service emblem in your kitchen.

Brighten the corner in that kitchen closet—with canned beans, fruits, berries.

When the skin has been subjected to a blow, take a little dry starch, moisten it with cold water and lay it on the injured spot. This will prevent the skin from discoloring.